British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* of Monday last contains the following copy of an intercepted letter.

San José, April 15, 1840.

To Brigadier General Juan Lavalle.

My most respected and esteemed Sir,

I have this day received your esteemed of 1st inst., and another without date, with one from Commandant Camelino, dated yesterday, from theCapilla del Palmar.

The glory of accompanying you and assisting the respectable circle of companions who figure in the ranks of the heroic army of the free, whose head you are, is the most ardent sentiment of my soul: my true interest is the liberty of my country, and to evince at all times that I am more a friend of yours than of any other person. If until the present moment I have suffered, it has been purely for honour, for the rest I well know General Rivera: he has been too ungrateful towards me and my friends; I expect nothing, nor ever have expected any thing from him; and I have no other wish but to place myself by your side to obey and aid you with the pureness and integrity inherent in me. There may appear some indiscretion in expressing myself with so much candour; but it conveys the truth and my real sentiments. I will say somewhat more to Y.E.

The disrepute of General Rivera is so general that I do not think he can count on ten sincere friends, and much less do I think that even if he was to put in play all his well known subtle intrigues he could muster a division of eight hundred men. Discontent has increased in all minds as also the conviction of the character of Rivera.

I have under the command of Don Federico Baez all the 4th squadron of the line, and he has already my orders. To day or to morrow General Rivera is expected in this camp, and as soon as he comes, I am firmly resolved to ask him for my discharge, I shall go to Paysandu, and proceed from that port to the west side, I will speedily despatch a Courier to you, and follow with my squadron until it be incorporated with the liberating army, in which I will do and be all that you order me.

Do not doubt Sir a moment of the execution of that which I have stated: you will see me comply with it to the full and you will do me the justice to believe me a decided Argentine; true lover of the liberty of my country and a soldier resolved to fight against all tyrants and perverse men.

In the mean time I intreat you to do me the honor to accept the assurances of my high esteem and respect.

Angel M. Nuñez.

P. S. I have been for the last four days much indisposed; for which reason I have written to the President on the necessity of his coming to this camp.

Adieu my General.

The following comments follow in the *Gaceta* under the above.

"The letter of Nuñez which we publish is a document worthy of its author. The original is in this Printing-office, where it may be read by those who choose, during the period of fifteen days.

"Behold a new and surpassing model of the gratitude of the odious unitarians. In order to repay the hospitality which the Orientals have afforded them they involve the land of their asylum in disasters. They now pay in this manner their Patron Rivera for the favours and *protection which they owe him. As ferocious* as ungrateful, treachery is the main spring of their barbarous proceedings. These are the men who proclaim liberty, order, constitution!

"Compare this letter with other documents we have previously published, and judge if in such heads any other ideas can be engendered *but those of a refined barbarism, baseness,* anarchy, and universal disorder of all that is sacred and repectable amongst mankind."

ORIENTAL STATE.

Having lost our Montevideo newspapers by the fire which we noticed in a former number, we were unable to refer to the decree respecting the additional duties recently imposed by the government of the Oriental Republic.—They are briefly thus—eight per cent on all imports, and five per cent on all exports, with the exception of jerked beef, which hitherto *had been duty free, but is now to pay three* rials per quintal.

These new imposts commenced on 21st ult.

We ought likewise to notice that the Finance department at Montevideo under date 25th February last, promulgated, that the receipts of the State during the last five months, amounted to 1,188,438 dollars, against an expenditure of 1,631,591 dollars, leaving a deficit of 443,139 dollars, and that the debt of the State had increased 149,631 dollars, amounting in the whole to 3,734,903 dollars.*. And that this augmentation proceeds more from the accumulation of interest, &c., which could not be covered for want *of funds, than from any new pecuniary* engagements.

* 65,360,800 dollars currency of Buenos Ayres.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

2nd inst. A launch and a whale boat proceeded some distance to the N. this morning and returned. A launch afterwards went in the same direction.

3rd. Two whale boats were cruising last night to the northward, and returned to the outer roads this morning. A French brig hove in sight from the eastward *and anchored in that* direction hull down from the town.

4th. Two whale boats again cruised to the N last night and returned. A whale boat came to the outer roads from the eastward, probably from the brig noticed yesterday.

5th. Nothing new.

6th. Two whale boats cruised last night to the eastward and returned this morning to outer roads One from the Alcmene sailed for Martin Garcia. The brig which anchored on the 3rd to the eastward, got under way this afternoon and made sail down the river.

7th. A topsail balandra inward bound with cargo, got aground last night beyond the Recoleta, near the Governor's quinta. Two French launches and one of their armed whale boats went towards her, but retired on being fired upon by some pieces of the marine artillery, which had left the Retiro to protect the balandra. Carts were despatched to her and took out her cargo.

Two whale boats were cruising to the eastward last night, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

One of the crack whale boats (formerly we believe the Camille,) captured by the French during their sojourn in this river, and converted into a man of war boat, took a 'round turn' *this afternoon with two officers,* ten seamen, and no flag hoisted. On her return about half past 2 P. M., she passed abreast of the Commercial Room, whence we with our 'Dollond' observed her officers surveying the shore with a small telescope, and could distinguish the glazed hats of the sailors. She coasted along, and instead of giving the battery near the Retiro a 'wide berth,' stood towards it as if to invite its fire. A movement was made therein, the boat was 'wide awake' and made off. The battery sent two shots after her, one of which fell at no great distance in her wake.

8th. The balandra mentioned yesterday came to the Boca this afternoon (empty). A French launch and a whale boat whilst reconnoitring her were fired at 5 or 6 times by the battery near the Retiro. The boats then retired.

This day (9th inst.) completes the 774th day of the blockade.

We understand that a sermon will be preached to morrow morning in the British Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev. W. Armstrong, in behalf of the Public Schools attached to said Chapel, and a collection afterwards made. It is to be hoped that this appeal may be met in a manner correspondent with the universally acknowledged utility of the Institution, and in the spirit of liberality which so eminently distinguishes the Protestant community of this city.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, May 6th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

The President of the Hon. House of Representatives,

To the Executive of the Province.

I have the honor to forward to Y. E. the annexed list of the Members of the House who are to be replaced in the ensuing Legislature in conformity to Law.

The Hon. House by whose order the said list is forwarded to Y. E., trusts that the Executive will opportunely issue the necessary orders for the election of the Representatives in lieu of those who have concluded the period of their Representation.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(The President of the Hon. House.)

Miguel Garcia.

(The Secretary.)

Lucas G. Peña.

The government replied to the above on the 7th, in tenor that the correspondent orders would be opportunely issued.

The following is a list of the Members who thus go out by rotation.

For the City.

Señores Nicolas Anchorena, Lucio Mansilla, Agustin Pinedo, Roque Saenz-Peña, Jacinto Cardenas, Lorenzo Torres, Francisco Piñeiro, Rumualdo Gaete, Manuel Pereda, Celestino Vidal, Bernardo Pereda, Juan Norberto Dolz.

The *Gaceta* of 5th inst., *consains the particulars* of the cause between Doña Maria Manuela Gonzales y Gomez de Quirno, and the heirs of the late Don Estevan Villanueva, with the decision dated 29th ult., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios.*

House of Representatives of the Province.

Sittings of 24th ult.

Two petitions were reported, viz:—from San Nicolas de los Arroyos and from La Mar Chiquita, the former signed by three hundred citizens, the latter by two hundred, praying that General Rosas be re-elected Governor of the Province for the term of five years, with the same powers as granted to him by the Law of 7th March 1835. These petitions were ordered to be added to those of the same nature in the Secretary's office. The order of the day was then read for taking into consideration the project presented by the Special Committee for the approbation of the House, that General Rosas, in the use he had made of the extraordinary powers with which he was invested by the Law of 7th March 1835, had fulfilled the designs which the Province had in view in sanctioning them, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to him, &c. &c.

Señor Garrigós, said that the *salvation* of the Republic, the preservation of order, the extermination of the ferocious and odious band of unity which is intent on plunging the country into a torrent of calamities, the defence of the honor and dignity of the State, its liberty and independence, had been the important objects to which the governmental measures of the great Citizen Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, *were directed since the period of his* glorious administration. The patriotism and wisdom which have signalised the acts of his government, are duly appreciated by the Representatives of the People; as also by the Confederate Provinces, and the States of the American Continent. In fine, freemen in every part of the civilised world who form not their opinion of Magistrates by the gross diatribes and calumnious imputations of their adversaries, but by their public conduct, have accorded to General Rosas the justice to which he is entitled. In vain have miserable scribes, who cowardly *deserting the great cause of the American Continent*, and basely sold to foreign gold, essayed to defame the Argentine hero; their loathsome productions have been execrated by all impartial men, and viewed with the utmost disdain by the federal community, who regard these traitors as abject beings covered with eternal shame and ignonimy. A set of wretches who bend under the shameful yoke of an abominable *despot usurper, as ignorant as they are* corrupt, denominate as a tyrant the worthy citizen, in whom the Argentine people have deposited the most unlimited confidence and the whole of the public power in order to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, which the perfidious unitarians have endeavoured to introduce into the Republic, but which his powerful arm has averted. He a tyrant, the zealous defender of the laws, who setting at nought all obstacles, ardently devotes himself to whatever may prove useful and glorious, and conducive to the upholding of the cause of the liberty and independence of the Republic. *Tyrant!*—when he it is who has respected justice and restrained public irritation so that the masses should not discharge the weight of their just indignation against the liberticides!!!—Imbeciles!—He is the tyrant—the seditious bandit, who craving foreign aid, overturned the legal authority of the Oriental State, in order to possess himself of it, and trample on the laws, who attacked the property of citizens *defenders of the cause of legality*, delapidated the public treasury and sacrificed in the most degrading manner the national prerogatives to a foreign power. He is the tyrant, the seditious bandit, who committed the horrid crime in the year 1828, of causing a mutiny in order to assassinate the first Magistrate and occupy his seat, from which being ignominously expelled by the Province armed in mass, he has not ceased to hostilize the Republic, invading with the savage vandals who follow him, some of the Confederate States, where he has committed frighful crimes and cruelties. Nothing more proper to classify as a tyrant, a wicked despot of this stamp, who beaten ever by the brave federals, remains an anarchist, and being ferocious by nature, feels pleasure in devastating the land and shedding American blood, well knowing that public opinion execrates him, and that his depraved design of overturning order in the soil of the free will never be realised. Monsters of this class, without *any other mission than their criminal* audacity, are certainly abhorred tyrants, who spread desolation all around. But he whose authority emanates from the public will; he who has been elected for his relevant qualities, and republican virtues, as the column of order and the bulwark of their liberties; he it is in whom for their better security and for the defence of their rights, they have spontaneously deposited the whole of the public power. How can he be a tyrant! If he exercises extraordinary powers, he exercises them legally, and with rectitude and justice, and he exercises them because the public welfare demand them. None can deny to an independent State the right as a free Nation, to constitute its government under whatever form may be most analagous to its circumstances and to the well being of society. And who can doubt that a government strong by the law, and supported by public opinion, is indispensable to the existence of a State, when unbridled passions, and an obstinate adherence to the horrible crime of rebellion, require that the authority should act with energy and vigour to counteract the strides of sedition. The country preserves its tranquillity, and even prospers amidst efforts of anarchy, when the Supreme Chief invested with salutary power, is convinced that his vigorous and patriotic measures are in unison with the feelings of the people, and when that attachment is augmented from the conviction of the rectitude of the Magistrate who presides over them. This *harmony between the governing power and the governed*, constitutes true public strength, whose influence is irresistible. The triumph then of the good cause may be expected; and anarchy disappearing with the extermination of its leaders, order will be consolidated and the State obtaining the respect both at home and abroad which is its due, will rise to that prosperity, glory and dignity, to which a free country *ought to aspire; these blessings will sufficiently* compensate for the temporary privation of those rights which have been necessarily subordinated to the public weal; inasmuch as without this authority strong by the law, the existence of the country would not only be perilled, but all rights would be chimerical, and liberty purely nominal. Such principles have in similar cases been adopted in every age, by the people in the old and new world, and will regulate the conduct of the House in depositing in the Illustrious Chief of the State the whole of the public power, by the law of 7th March 1835—a law *ratified by the country; which without it would* be plunged into a frightful abyss of anarchy.— With what impropriety then have the brutal unitarians classified as a tyrant a worthy Magistrate who is the idol of the people for his rectitude and equity; and whose power emanates from the free will of the Province and the exigencies caused by the aggressions of the traitor band. These degraded serfs, deserters *from the great American cause*, are the real tyrants, destroyers of their country, enemies to order, public liberty, and of the dignity and independence of the Republic.

The hon. member concluded by moving that the project of the Special Committee be passed which was agreed to.

(The project was inserted in our last number.)

The question respecting the resignation of Señor José Maria Rojas of his seat in the house was then resumed.

Señor Irigoyen, said that the conduct of Señor Rojas was highly reprehensible throughout. He had pleaded services not rendered, illness not felt. No Member of that House sat there by choice, or courted the anxiety and responsibility attached thereto. But it was necessary to serve the country.

A discussion then arose, in which Señores Gari, Dolz, Garrigós, Argerich, Vela and Cardenas, took part, and the House divided twice, viz:—on a motion of postponement which was negatived by sixteen against twelve, and on an amendment of Señor Argerich to add after the word *renuncia* in the project of the Committee of petitions those of *obstinada y sistemada*, which was negatived by fifteen against thirteen, and the project of the Committee ordering a new election, but that the reasons assigned for the third time by Señor Rojas for his resignation were insufficient was thus sanctioned.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

BRITISH EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

A General Annual Meeting was held at the School Rooms, on Friday evening 1st May, 1840.

Mr. GEORGE LORD, in the Chair.

The Report of the Schools for the past year having been read, and the Treasurer's accounts having been presented and approved of. It was

Proposed by Mr. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. Gilpin, that the Report be accepted, and published in the *British Packet*, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Peter Delisle, seconded by Mr. Gilbert, that in future the subscribers be requested to subscribe in sterling, which was agreed to.

Proposed by Mr. Steward, seconded by Mr. G. M. Portis, that Mr. Peter Delisle be nominated Treasurer for the ensuing year, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. G. M. Portis, seconded by Mr. Gilpin, that Mr. Phibbs be re-elected Secretary for the coming year, which was also carried.

Proposed by Mr. Gilpin, seconded by Mr. P. Delisle, that Messrs. G. Lord, G. M. Portis and H. W. Gilbert, in connection with the Chaplain and Trustees of the Church, form the Committee for the ensuing year, which was carried.

Proposed by Mr. Steward, seconded by Mr. Gilpin, that one dozen copies of the Constitution of this Institution, together with the terms of admittance, be printed; two of which to be framed, and one placed in each of the School Rooms, which was carried.

Proposed by Mr. G. M. Portis, seconded by Mr. Peter Delisle, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Steward, for his services as Treasurer during the past year.

Mr. Lord having left the chair, it was—

Proposed by Mr. Portis, seconded by Mr. Gilpin, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Lord for his able conduct in the chair, which was unanimously agreed to.

REPORT.

Gentlemen,

Your Committee, in compliance with their duty, have much pleasure in laying before you the following report of their proceedings; and of the progress of your Schools during the last year.

No doubt a more than ordinary degree of interest is felt by all those friendly to your Institution, to learn the results of the first year since your Schools were opened. It is therefore, highly gratifying to your Committee to be able to state that the number of scholars admitted during that period has been 91, viz:—52 boys and 39 girls; but from various circumstances the general average in attendance has not perhaps exceeded 35 boys and 20 girls, and which is about the number of children now receiving instruction. Their progress, particularly that of the boys, has been very satisfactory; and it may be confidently anticipated that their advancement during the ensuing twelve months will be considerably greater, as the system of instruction adopted may be more fully carried into effect.

For the more faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, and the consequent duty which it devolves, your Committee have found it desirable to appoint a Sub-Committee quarterly, for visiting and examining the Schools, being also persuaded that this would be the most effectual means of promoting the interests of the Institution. They have likewise been assisted by several ladies, who kindly undertook to superinted the girls' department. If this plan can be continued, and properly carried out; it would no doubt have its desired end.

Your Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of the grant of books made by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as mentioned in the last report; and at a time when they were much required; as among

War with China, and the Opium Question.

(From 'Blackwood's Magazine' of March last)

"What great events from little causes spring," was never exemplified in a broader light, or on a grander scale, in the history of the world, than at this moment. The mightiest as the most ancient of empires, has yoked its destinies with a fiscal question and a pretence of morals, and the fate or fortunes of three hundred millions of people, concentrated under one and the same rule, have become vitally entangled with an issue of money damage, of which somewhere about three hundred millions sterling is the amount recited in the declaration, apart the costs of judgment, execution, and example.—The grandeur of the sum may seem of itself almost a stake large enough to warrant the strife of empires; but magnificent as the scale in which conceived, never was public robbery perpetrated under circumstances attendant of fraud, falsehood, cowardice, and treachery, more revolting. For China, therefore, the die is cast—for external war develops internal revolution. The seeds of revolution, once sown, *may germinate but too rapidly*; and the fabric of an empire, of proportions so unwieldly and almost unmanageable already, may stagger under the first shock from without, until finally, in years not far distant, after a succession of external assaults and convulsions within, which must surely follow upon the first patent exhibition of the overgrown weakness by which they are invited, it dissolves into a thousand detached portions, parceled out among ravenous competitors for the spoil, attracted from afar, like vultures by the instinct of prey, to the carrion carcass of the once mighty, but fallen. During the progress of ages, numberless are the nations which have appeared, which have flamed out their meteor course, and then have been effaced so fully as not to "leave a wreck behind" of all their greatness, save as a dream of history. Invincible conquerors have swept over the earth, and the revolutions of empires have almost kept pace with those on its own axis; once in each thousand years the great map of the world has had to be refaced, and geography reconstructed with names, and nations, and demarcations before unknown and undreamt of, whilst the old nomenclature is consigned to the musty records of the things that were; but in all this "wreck of matter and crash of worlds," the Chinese empire alone has *stood firm, immoveable, permanent*, for thousands of years—scarcely ruffled by dynastic changes, giving the law even to its Mantchew Emperors, who wisely merged the claims of conquest in those of adoption, and sank their own nationality in that of the vast country, pure, homogeneous, unmixed, and uncontaminated alone of all the earth in its people and lineage. Let us take classic Asia, as delineated by D'Anville or any other geographer; and we shall find, on comparison with the more *recent maps of that quarter* of the globe by other geographers, that scarcely has a single place or territory retained its denomination excepting China: and not of Asia alone may this be said. Where are the powerful red tribes, which once figured with local habitation and a name on the maps of North America? Where the gallant Saracens, who sustained the renown of the Caliphate of Haroun el Rashid, who carried conquest, chivalry, and civilisation from Asia to Africa, and from Africa to Spain? In *the modern atlas* we search for them in vain; whilst China alone remains the stereotyped impression of every map, and the enduring monument of every age. She alone substantially connects all the various and ever-varying phases of the past with the present, from all time unchanging, as still unchanged herself, amidst change and revolution all around her. *But the* day may come when the empire boasting its thousands of years shall reach the term of its immortality—when, invulnerable on all points but one, like the Grecian, on that point a formidable and outraged power shall press and inflict the first wound—a wound which, once open, will become the standing sore for future mark by one or other foe or rival, until a final break-up of the system be accomplished. The cackling of geese once saved an empire; the incident, almost as trivial, of *opium-smoking* or eating, instead of tobacco—a mere matter of taste—may chance to ruin one. The doom of China is staked, and may come to be determined by a cause so really insignificant, if the real cause, as the intemperance of opium-eaters or opium-smokers. High Commissioner Lin may congratulate himself on the immortality achieved for his name; but it may be, like the melancholy immortality of the last of the Romans, founded on the expiring glories and the liberty of his country; or like the notoriety, not less immortal, of him who daringly fired that temple of wondrous proportions, which to create was equally beyond the range of his genius, as the elevation of his soul to feel all its grandeur. In one evil hour the rule, hitherto almost unvarying, of Chinese policy, has been violently overset by Imperial Commissioner Lin; and insolence, before confined chiefly to external forms, and petty vexations, and therefore repulsive and annoying more than deeply hurtful, has been exchanged for overt aggression, with circumstantial aggravation of injuries so atrocious, *as no longer to leave open one avenue* by which peace can be preserved even for the sake of profit, and by the sacrifice, too long submitted to, of national honour.

In our trading relations with China—for political we have had none—we have been content to crouch to tyranny in its pettiest and most degrading shapes—to invite oppression by slavish submission in every conceiveable form. And we have found that submission the most patient, and endurance the most passive, under insult and insolence accumulated for centuries, have not sufficed either to purchase friendship or to conciliate forbearance. The Celestial Empire, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, remains unchanged and unchangeable ever; and the barbarians of the "evil eye," in return for prostration the most abject, to caprice and exactions *the most outrageous* and despotic, reflected with concomitant circumstances of offensive exaggeration from the precincts of the Imperial Court by subordinate provincial delegation, are spurned with the same apparent contempt, and trampled on with as little ceremony, as when Great Britain was no otherwise known in China than by a few straggling traders, whose traffic in detail and amount was comparatively that of hucksters rather than of merchants. The consummation *and climax of all have been reached at length*, in the wholesale spoliation of British merchants—the imprisonment of British subjects like the *vilest of felons—the unheard of violation of all* international rights, in the forcible detention of the person, of the British representative—and, finally, in overt acts of hostility against British shipping, and the murder of British seamen.—Such is the final catastrophe which prolonged perseverance, in one uniform course of conduct, as mean as mercenary, has not succeeded in averting. It was long foreseen by every man of common sagacity, and would have been effectively provided against, and remedied on the instant, by any government of the slightest pretensions to ability and patriotism.

The article after entering into detail to prove that the Chinese *government in this Opium* Question were not guided by motives of humanity, but to prevent the drain of the precious metals in payment for opium, which had already caused a great scarcity of specie in the Empire; and that the British agent and 200 defenceless British merchants being in the power of the Chinese, whose safety required the delivery up of the opium, proceeds—

But whether the prevalent use of opium be noxious or not—as no one will be found to deny that it is, in excess or habitual indulgence—that is not the matter in debate. Nor will any one question the *right of the* Chinese government to thunder its anathemas against the introduction of opium any more than of cottons or woollens, if it so please; ay, and to carry out its interdict to the extremity of the recognised laws by which all nations are bound. Smugglers detected in the breach of the law, were rightfully amenable to all its *severities*, as those on our own coasts or on shore, when discovered clandestinely engaged in the landing or sale of articles subject to the payment of heavy duties. *But is it to be tolerated* that on suspicion, even on grounds of suspicion so probable as to amount almost to certainty, such as may be *granted to exist*, the Chinese commissioner was entitled to demand the unreserved surrender of property, of opium, on board vessels distant one hundred miles from the seat of his authority—on the high sea, *beyond his jurisdiction*—and so protected that the whole naval force of China could not have seized it? Is it to be endured that a body of British merchants on shore, following their peaceful pursuits, and reposing under the safeguard no less of the laws of a friendly and unoffended state, than of those international laws which are absolute upon all states; that the Superintendent, a high officer, representing the person of the Sovereign and the *majesty* of the *British* empire, should be held in custody, outraged, maltreated, and threatened with execution like the vilest of felons, to extort from them the surrender of property beyond the control and out of the reach of their treacherous oppressors? Of property infringing no law, for it was neither on the coast nor in the act of being smuggled; and of which, if destined to be smuggled, the Chinese and Chinese officials themselves would have been the actual smugglers. If such be law, be *justice, or equity, with how* much more show of all and each might we seize, incarcerate in Newgate, and heap the most cruel and cowardly indignities upon *French and Dutch* ambassadors, with all their resident countrymen, on the well grounded plea that French lace, silks, brandies, and Dutch hollands, were notoriously smuggled; and there *to hold them* in durance vile, until every craft and lugger known or suspected to be in the Channel with contraband articles on board, were surrendered *without reserve?* The apology put forth on behalf of High Commissioner Lin, that in the demand and seizure of the opium he was acting according to the letter of Chinese law, and unknowing of the infraction of public law or private rights, will not hold, and is disposed of by the fact, that—"the Chinese themselves knew they had no *right to seize it; that* they were conscious of wrong and injustice in the matter, is proved by their subsequent offer of a paltry remuneration of five or six pounds of tea for each chest surrendered." Here we have meanness and insolence in aggravation of injury. Should we suffer injustice at the hands of the Spaniards, when, as every body knows, and the fact is as glaring as the sun at noonday, five-sixths of all the British goods entering Spain are introduced by contraband? Why should we be *more lenient to China*, the highest officials of which have encouraged the trade in opium, and the trade itself so openly carried on for nearly half a century, that *all Pekin, to the* Emperor himself, was cognisant of the fact, and indirectly, if not silently, tolerated its existence.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Here we close the circumstantial narrative of Chinese aggression and British supineness. We have exposed the spurious pretence of Chinese *humanity*, alleged as the moving cause of the suppression of the opium trade. We have shown its real origin in the baser motive of the prevention of the export of sycee silver. We have upheld, and we hope demonstrated, the righteousness of the claim of our oppressed merchants, British and Chinese, to indemnity in full for loss, damage, confiscation of property, and deprivation of personal liberty. We have not pretended to dispute the abstract right of the Chinese to suppress the opium trade, or the *positive* justise of enforcing the laws against illicit traffic and contrabandists. Nay, more, we shall not deny their clear right to close all dealings, whether in tea, or cottons, or silks, or woollens, upon due notice given and time allowed for the liquidation of accounts and affairs—a period of years and not days; provided always that *ample indemnification*—indemnification beyond perhaps even the means of China—be profferred and paid for the countless millions of capital embarked in *property* afloat, or on shore, fixed or moveable, little of it elsewhere available, embarked on the faith of ancient stipulations, and the rights established of commercial intercourse for centuries. If that commerce is hereafter to be carried on, and that intercourse maintained, it must be, it can only be, upon covenants fresh drawn, consented, signed, *sealed, and lastly* ratified with salvoes of British thunder.

Let no one fall into the mistake that war is referable only to opium or sycee silver. The Chinese have long viewed the progress of British arms and British conquest in Central India, in Burmah, in Nepaul, and in the Eastern Archipelago, with *secret alarm* and *wakeful* apprehension, which all the external affectation of contempt at Pekin for the light-haired "barbarians" could ill disguise. Long have the Celestial Emperors been preparing silently for defence and for the catastrophe, which, according to an ancient prophecy of one of the race, is to visit the Celestial Empire in the shape of

the barbarians so outwardly despised. As British conquest extended to the frontier of Nepaul, the astute Chinese overran Thibet, and secured in its mountains, among the most lofty and inaccessible in the globe, a commanding rampart against British aggression and the hostile interference of Sepoys and Europeans. As the pride of the Burmese was humbled before the victorious arms of British India, the observant and stealthy Chinese covered and subdued Cochin-China with their numberless hosts, and by this extension secured their natural frontier on the south more strongly against contact or invasion. So that China has not remained stationary so far, whilst the world was in motion around her; but has long been arming for the inevitable fight, and preparing for the hour of fate.—Could war by any honourable effort be yet shunned—and shunned it can only be by indemnity for the past and security for the future—far from us be the repetition of that policy which dictated the march to Affghanistan—a policy we deprecate not less strongly than the Great Duke himself—by which Russia has been attracted already to the shores of the Oxus, equidistant from Cabul on one side and the frontier of British India on the other; and by which she has been taught that the roads of Cabul and the passes of Candahar, before reckoned impracticable and impassable, are open to a Russian as they were to a British army.

The article from which we have made the above extracts, contains a variety of documents and other elucidatory matter.

The Americans having managed to steer clear of this opium scrape, although accustomed to convey the deleterious drug to China, are allowed to continue their trading at Canton, to the annoyance doubtless of 'John Bull.' A London publication gives a jocose turn to this part of the affair, and reports a conversation between a Mandarin and an American. "I cannot discover any difference (said the Chinaman,) between Americans and Englishmen, both speak the same language, and are of the same complexion and behaviour." "Hold my dear Mr. Mandarin, (replied the American,) I grant your two first propositions but not the last. We are an inoffensive race, and 'don't come the pummelling rig,' to make people deal with us, like the British. You are aware that they tried it on with us, when we formed part of their family, but it woud'nt fit, we cut the connection and opened shop on our own account. Yes my dear sir, as the poet says—'A mothers cruelty drove her children to disobedience.'"

We received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, London papers to 4th March, Paris to 1st do. The chief news they contain is the change which has taken place in the French Ministry:—the Soult administration has gone out in consequence of their being outvoted in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 26, in their proposal to grant a dotation or allowance to the Duke de Nemours on his marriage. Mr. Thiers was appointed Prime Minister.—The affair is thus far important as Mr. Thiers has always advocated the alliance with England, averring that France is a Continental and not a Colonial nation. The journals which advocate his policy, argue that England cares not how much France increases her army, but that if she endeavours to preponderate at sea, the jealousy of England would be raised, a war might ensue, in which the chances are against France. This doctrine is combatted on the other side on the plea that France has 1500 miles of coast, including the important harbour of Marseilles, which commands two seas, and that the idea that bounds were to be set to her marine was not to be endured. To which was replied, that France would not find it good policy to be a military and a naval nation at the same time, or endeavour to preponderate in both arms.

From Spain and Algiers there was no news of moment.

The rejoicings for the marriage of Queen Victoria seem to have been pretty general in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the papers are a good deal occupied with accounts thereof. Her Majesty and Prince Albert her Consort, had visited Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres in State, and were received by the public with acclamation. The debates in both houses of Parliament have been warm and animated. The state of the British navy was one of the topics brought under discussion. The Ministers were left in a minority of 28 on a question in the House of Commons relative to Sir John Newport's proposed pension.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Tribute to Beauty.

As the late Duchess of Devonshire was one day stepping out of her carriage, a dustman, who was accidentally standing by, and was about to regale himself with his accustomed whiff of tobacco, caught a glance of her beautiful countenance, and instantly exclaimed, "Love and bless you, my lady, let me light my pipe in your eyes." It is said that the duchess was so delighted with this compliment, that she frequently checked the strain of adulation, which was so constantly offered to her charms, by saying, "Oh! after the dustman's compliment all others are insipid."

Fontenelle lived to be nearly one hundred years old. A lady, of nearly equal age, said to him one day in a large company, "Monsieur, you and I stay here so long that I have a notion Death has forgotten us." "Speak as softly as you can, madam," replied Fontenelle, "lest you should remind him of us."

Advertisement.

Superior Fancy Satins.

A Most beautiful assortment of first quality fancy Satins for waistcoats, introduced a few days ago, also black and red India Satin, best silk velvets of black, red and fancy colours, a small assortment of superior cloth and striped kerseymeres, to be had at moderate prices, at Mr. Mayer's, Tailor, No. 50, Calle de Cangallo, nearly opposite the Argentine Theatre.

N. B. Orders executed with neatness and despatch.

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MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 14th of May, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.

BRITISH. Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

BRAZILIAN. Schooner Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 4th March.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Astrea, Captain John Storie.
Schooner Reis Effendi, Captain John Cross.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Ship Amiga, Captain Dalrymple.
Brig Mary Scott, Captain Scott.
Barque Horsburgh, Captain John Askew.

FOR LIMA.

Brig Venus, Captain M'Donald.
Barque Isabel, Captain John Greave.

FOR LIMA AND MAZATLAN.

Brigantine Laura Ann, Captain L. H. Thomas.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Brig Arica, Captain R. Davidson.
Barque Henrietta, Captain Fell.

H. B. M's packet Spey, was appointed to bring the April mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

Sir Thomas Briggs, G. C. M. G.,* Rear Admiral of the Red, was daily expected at Rio Janeiro, to take command of the Brazil and Cape of Good Hope station, which are to be joined into one:—the Admiral remaining at Rio Janeiro, and a Commodore of the second class at the Cape.

* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

February 7th, H. B. M's packet Lyra, from Rio Janeiro 22d December, with the mail forwarded hence 23rd November, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

AT LONDON.

February 6th, British brig Chilian, Holton, from Valparaiso.

AT LIVERPOOL.

February 9th, British brig Venus, M'Donnell, from Valparaiso.
" 12th, British brigantine Betsey Hall, Coaker, from Montevideo 29th November.
" " British brig Calder, Turner, from Montevideo.

AT CORK.

February 25th, British brig Adriana, Beales, from Montevideo.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

Febrnary 12th, French ship Duvivier, Giraud, from Montevideo and Cayenne.

AT CADIZ.

February 1st, Spanish brig Carolina, Andicochea, from Montevideo

AT HAVANA.

December 20th, Spanish brig Belerofonte, Estape, from Montevideo.
" " Spanish brig Amelia, Salamanca, from Montevideo.
" 23rd, American brig Montgomery, Munroe, from Montevideo.
" 26th, Spanish brig Teresina, Maristany, from Montevideo.
January 1st, Spanish barque Semproniana, Libre, from Montevideo.
" " .... Anna, Henricksen, from Montevideo.
" 2nd, British brig Maria, LeGresley, from Montevideo.
" 12th, Spanish brig Delirio, Sensat, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

23rd ult., H. B. M's packet Pigeon, from Falmouth 7th March, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

18th ult., H. B. M's packet Pandora, with the mail forwarded hence 21st March, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

16th ult., Spanish barque Mentor, from Barcelona 7th December, Malaga 30th January, Carthagena 11th February, to Llavallol.

" Sardinian brig Federico, from Genoa 9th February, to Vilardebo.

17th, Brazilian brigantine Mentor, from Santos 3rd ult., to Costa.

" Brazilian brig Montevideano, from Rio Janeiro, to Costa.

" Brazilian brigantine Seventh September, from Rio Janeiro 3rd ult., to Costa.

" Sardinian polacre San José, from Genoa 16th February.

" French brig Bonne Sophie, from the Island of Sal 11th March, to Duplessis.

" French barque Nouvelle Eugenia, from the Island Mayo 8th March, to Guerin & Co.

" Brazilian brig Amistad, from Parnagua 3rd ult., to Guimaraens.

18th, Sardinian brig Industria, from Bahia 27th March, to Basanez.

" French barque Duchesse d'Orleans, from Cape de Verds 13th March, to Guerin & Co.

" French brig Trois Freres, from Havre de Grace 16th February, to Guerin & Co.

" Spanish brig Leon, from Barcelona 15th February, to Bujareo.

19th, National brig Providencia, from Santa Catalina 9th ult., to Gianello.

20th, Oriental brigantine Rita, from Rio Janeiro 3rd ult., to Llavallol.

" American barque Plata, from Rio Janeiro 8th ult., to Zimmermann & Co.

" French barque Paraguay, from Havre de Grace 8th February, to Guerin & Co.

21st, Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia, from Genoa 8th February.

" Brazilian brigantine Brasilera, from Parnagua 7th ult., to Alvarez.

" American schooner Josephine, from RioGrande 15th ult., to Zimmermann & Co.

5th inst., Sardinian brigantine Magdalena, from Colonia, to Antonini.

" Oriental brig Leon, from Marseilles 21st January, to Duplessis.

" Spanish brig Norma, from Barcelona, to Mainez.

7th, Hambergh brigantine Carl Heinrich, from Hamburgh 19th March, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

" American brigantine Alpine, from St. Thomas 8th February, to Zimmermann & Co.

8th, French ship La Meuse, (whaler,) from sea.

" British barque John Baptist, from Glasgow 4h March, to Anderson & Co.

" British brig Eliza, from Bonavista 21st March, to Mohr and Ludovici.

" Spanish polacre Cristineta, from Barcelona 19th February, Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to Zumaran & Co.

" Brazilian zumaca Nueva Sociedad, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Costa.

" Bremen brig Mentor, from St. Ubes 20th March, to Agustin Borchers.

" Bremen brig Matilde, from St. Ubes 21st March, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Sardinian polacre Sizar, from Genoa 23rd February, to Llavallol.

The above list of arrivals at Montevideo is incomplete, owing to our customary file of Montevideo papers not having come to hand.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 9.—Wind E. S. E. rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo.

May 10.—Wind E. shifted to W. in the evening.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, from Montevideo 9th inst.

May 11.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, for Montevideo.

Passengers, Mrs. E. Slade, lady of the Consul of the United States, and Miss Agnes Slade, Miss Emma Thorne, Señora de Rubio and her three daughters.

May 12.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 13.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 14.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 15.—Wind W. hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed 'the Troubadour.' The pit and cazuela were well attended.

On the 14th, *La hija del Misterio y Molino de Arpenaz*, and a farce.

The first piece was "the Tale of Mystery" of the English Stage, without however the pretty music and dancing interspersed therein. The Count Romaldi of the evening at this Theatre was Señor Gonzalez. The scene of the water mill had a very good effect.

The house was only thinly attended. There may have been 150 persons in the pit, "sitters and standers," and about the same number in the other parts of the house.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed *Gustavo y Polesca* and the farce of *El Chico y la Chica*.

A duet was sung from the opera of Semiramis by Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti.

We did not attend.

On the 10th, *La Reconciliacion*, the plot the same as the English two act piece of 'the Birth-day.'

The farce of *Las esposas vengadas* followed.

We did not attend.

THE WEATHER has been "wintry" this week. The thermometer on Tuesday and Wednesday was at 45. The highest during the week 54.

J. H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, had an audience yesterday of H. E. the Governor, to deliver to H. E. the letter of H. M. Queen Victoria, announcing her marriage.

In consequence of this event, the Fort fired a salute yesterday at 3 P. M. of 21 *guns*, and displayed its flag the whole of the day.

We have received from London a prospectus headed as follows.

NEW WORK BY "BOZ,"

In Weekly Numbers, Price Threepence.

NOW WOUND UP AND GOING

Preparatory to its Striking,

On Saturday, the 4th of April, 1840.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK,

MAKER'S NAME—"BOZ."

The Figures and Hands

By George Cattermole and Hablot Browne.

MASTER HUMPHREY earnestly hopes, (and is almost tempted to believe,) that all degrees of readers, young or old, rich or poor, sad or merry, easy of amusement or difficult to entertain, may find something agreeable in the face of his old clock. That, when they have made its acquaintance, its voice may sound cheerfully in their ears, and be suggestive of none but pleasant thoughts. That they may come to have favourite and familiar associations connected with its name, and to look for it as for a welcome friend.

From week to week, then, MASTER HUMPHREY will set his clock, trusting that while it counts the hours, it will sometimes cheat them of their heaviness, and that while it marks the tread of Time, it will scatter a few slight flowers in the Old Mower's path.

Until the specified period arrives, and he can enter freely upon that confidence with his readers which he is impatient to maintain, he may only bid them a short farewell, and look forward to their next meeting.

Extracts from "the Daily Telegraph," Savannah Journal of 17th February last.

Matrimony.—The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—*explore the character.* A violent love fit is always the result of ignorance ; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may reasonably inspire gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world ; for, if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough *to be idolized.*

Extreme Meanness.—To discontinue a newspaper without paying arrearages. The soul of such a man is so much smaller than nothing, that it is useless to look for it.

Theatre—Savannah.

No postponement on account of weather.

No smoking allowed in the Theatre.

An efficient force is engaged to preserve order, and all persons disposed to be riotous will be ejected without ceremony from the Theatre.

Advertisements.

Ladies' Winter Shoes, &c.

SELLING at the Store No. 69, Calle de la Piedad, Ladies' prunella shoes lined with gum elastic $15 per pair, also Mens' very strong English shoes and abotinados, superior English waterproof Beaver hats $45, Lambs' wool stockings, strong and fine gloves, &c. &c. m16 3t

British Subscription Library.

AT the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers held the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen for a Committee for the present year,

Messrs. Angus Wright, President.
John Macfarlane, Treasurer.
Thomas Armstrong.
Charles Cadett.
George Walker.
Thomas Jones.
Alfred Barber.
F. A. Clint.
Samuel Hesse, Secretary.

And at a Meeting of the Committee it was unanimously agreed to raise the amount of entrance for new Subscribers from twenty current dollars to fifty.

Buenos Ayres, May 18, 1840.

NOTICE.

TO PRIVATE HOUSES AND DEALERS.

BEST Old Sherry Wine, bottled in England, for Sale in boxes of 3 dozens each, at an extraordinary low price, at Charles Zeigler's store.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	352	a	353	dollars each
Do. Patriot	352	a	353	do. do.
Plata macuquina	20	a	21	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	$21\frac{1}{2}$	a	$21\frac{3}{4}$	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	21	a	$21\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	60	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England	$2\frac{9}{16}$	a	nom	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	$21\frac{3}{4}$	a	22	per patacon
Do. United States	18	a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best	48	a	50	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	43	a	45	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	44	a	45	do. do.
Do. salted	33	a	35	do. do.
Do. Horse	16	a	17	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	75	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	16	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	32	a	33	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	22	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	35	a	37	
Deer skins per dozen	16	a	17	
Hair, long	85	a	95	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	50	do. do.
Jerked Beef	24	a	25	doperquintal
Tallow, melted	18	a	19	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	300	a	500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	$1\frac{1}{2}$	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 355 dollars. The lowest price 346 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence. The lowest ditto $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, *No. 75 calle de Cangallo.*

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo ; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE,—THIRTEEN DOLLARS, (*currency*) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 10 rials.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.

them was a large supply of lesson books adapted to the National System of education on which your Schools are founded. They are also most happy to inform you, that, thro' the application of the Rev. John Armstrong, since his arrival in England, the same Society has liberally awarded a further grant of fifty pounds sterling towards completing your Schools; and which will therefore be at once at your disposal for the liquidation of the debt which your Institution had incurred for that purpose.

This amount of debt was considerably increased by the passage money from England, and other necessary expences paid for the Teachers; so that it was found requisite for its acquittance to raise a *Bond for One Hundred* and Twenty pounds sterling, which added to the interest for twelve months now due, amounts to One Hundred and Thirty-four pounds eight shillings. When, however, the sum was borrowed it was not without an expectation that at least the greater part of it would have been re-paid during the course of the last year; and had the exchange not fallen, as unfortunately it did, this in a considerable measure might have been effected. Whereas the amount of donations and subscriptions (according to the subjoined list) has not been more than sufficient to meet the years' expenditure; and leaving, therefore, no balance against the Bond or even its interest. And for the ensuing year, from the still diminishing rate of exchange, the amount of subscriptions will be most inadequate to the expences to which the Institution stands engaged, and which the following statement shows.

Estimate of Receipts.

Amount of subscriptions..............$2,580

Estimate of Expenditure.

Amount of salary due to the Teachers, deducting what has been advanced, and £25 to be paid from the fees of the scholars	$4,128	
Sundry expences	600	
Interest on Bond for twelve months at 6 per cent	1382	6,110
		$3,530

This amount deficient has therefore to be obtained, beyond the present sources of the Institution. Some measures must consequently be adopted to increase its funds; and which will have to be taken into your serious consideration; for since the principle expenditure is in sterling, it can only be met, owing to the continued depreciation of the currency, by a corresponding increase in the amount subscribed in currency.

From the subjoined abstract of the Treasurer's account, it will be seen that there is a small balance left in favour of your Schools; exclusive however of the amount of the Bond with its interest; but this, as it is now a good deal reduced, will no doubt be wholly liquidated, as soon as more favourable times shall brighten upon your Institution, and which it is trusted cannot now be far distant.

In conclusion, your Committee cannot but congratulate you, upon the encouraging prospect under which your Schools have been commenced, and thus far carried on; tho' under circumstances peculiarly disadvantageous arising, unavoidably, from the present unhappy state of things in this country. There is therefore every reason to anticipate their future prosperity, even beyond what could have been your most sanguine expectations.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Dr.	*Dols. Rs.*
Teachers passage and expences from England	5368 4
Carpenters work	671
Masons do.	104
Plumbers and Painting	80 4
Stationery and Printing	652 6
Teachers salary, £100 sterling	6645 7
Advanced to Teacher in England on account of salary for ensuing year £32	1920
Balance in hand	1 4
	15,444 1

Cr.	*Dols. Rs.*
Balance from former year ending March 31, 1839	868
Amount of subscriptions for 1839	2580
do. donations do.	2010
do. bond for £120 sterling	7200
do. half cost building one room, received from Trustees of Church	340
do. Clerks salary from 1st July 1839 to date	600
do. *fees from scholars to account of Teachers salary £25*	1846 1
	15,444 1

The Bond for £120 sterling, with interest since the 4th May 1839, is owing by the Institution.

E. & O. E.

Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1840.

WILLIAM STEWARD, Jun., Treasurer.

Extract from the Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the British Episcopal Schools, the 2nd April, 1839.

The funds of the Society owing to the depreciation of the currency being inadequate to meet the expenses of the Institution—

Resolved, that to enable the Committee to meet the engagements which have been made in behalf of the Society, the subscribers be requested to enlarge their *Original Donations.*

BRITISH EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS

BUENOS AYRES.

Established 16th May 1838.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.	*Donations.* Dols.	*Subscriptions.* Dols.
J. H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary	100	100
Rev. J. Armstrong	100	100
Messrs. Dickson & Co.	100	100
Brownell, Stegman & Co.	100	100
Tayleur & Co.	100	100
Carlisle & Co.	100	100
Nicholson, Green & Co.	100	100
Mr. George Lord	100	100
Samuel Bishop	100	100
Thomas Sillitoe		100
J. G. Smith	100	50
C. H. Twyford	100	50
Thomas Armstrong	50	50
B. Appleyard	100	50
Thomas Jones	100	50
F. Delisle	50	50
Daniel Gowland	50	50
J. C. Zimmermann	50	50
S. D. Lees	100	50
John Downes	50	50
George M. Portis		60
J. C. Thompson		50
George Dowdall		50
James Hargreaves		50
Henry Harratt		50
Robert M'Alister		50
George J. Fairfield		50
James Mitchell		50
Charles Cadett		50
Alexander M'Kinlay		50
William Parry		50
Gregory Haxcell		50
Gilbert		50
Mr. William Gilpin		30
John Hughes		30
F. Hughes		30
Love		30
James Atherton		30
N. P. Rosenblad		30
John Yetman		30
John Green	30	30
Robert Hudson	30	30
S. Hallett		25
Thomas Crow		25
Thomas Galbraith		25
William Steward		25
Phibbs		25
Nuttall		25
Capt. Herbert, H. B. M's ship Calliope	100	
A Friend	200	
	2010	2580

Total amount of annual subscriptions...2580
Do. extra donations........2010

4590

Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1840.

WILLIAM STEWARD, Jun., Treasurer.

As George the III. king of Great Britain, was walking the quarter deck of one of his men-of-war, with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate "who that lubberly fellow was that did not dowse his peak to the admiral?"—"Why it's the king," said Jack. "Well, king or no king," retorts the other, "he is an unmannerly dog!" "Lord, where should he learn manners," replied Jack, "he never was out of *sight of land in his life.*"

The Duke of Savoy took indifferently sometimes the part of France, and sometimes that of Spain. For this purpose he had a *just au corps*, or closet coat, white on one side and scarlet on the other; so that when he meant to declare himself for France he wore the white outside, and when for Spain he turned it and wore the red. This is said to be the origin of the term *turncoat.*

Advertisements.

Superior Fancy Satins.

A Most beautiful assortment of first quality fancy Satins for waistcoats, introduced a few days ago, also black and red India Satin, best silk velvets of black, red and fancy colours, a small assortment of superior cloth and striped kerseymeres, to be had at moderate prices, at Mr. Mayer's, Tailor, No. 50, Calle de Cangallo, nearly opposite the Argentine Theatre.

N. B. Orders executed with neatness and despatch.
m9 3t

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

No. 35, Calle de las Piedras, near the Scotch Church.

BRANCHES of Instruction, the following:—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, English and Spanish Grammar, English and Spanish translations, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Letter Writing, Book-keeping by single and double entry, French, Latin, Drawing and Music.

Boarders, half-boarders and day-scholars admitted on moderate terms.

The Proprietor of this establishment has proposed to receive under his tuition only 30 pupils.

N. B. Private lessons may be had, and an evening School will be commenced from 6 o'clock till 9.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 7th of May, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.

BRITISH. Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.

AMERICAN. Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.